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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/02135 (22) International Filing Date: 24 February 1994 (24.02.94) (30) Priority Data: 022,238 25 February 1993 (25.02.93) US (71) Applicant: ESTEE LAUDER, INC. [US/US]; 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153 (US). (72) Inventors: CIOCA, Gheorghe; 1 West Cliff Lane, Lake Grove, NY 11755 (US). ANDERSON, Jon, E.; 40-18 209th Street, Bayside, NY 11361 (US). COHEN, Isaac, D.; 2077 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11229 (US). TADLOCK, Charles, C.; 16 Rocket Drive, Islip Terrace, NY 11752 (US). BEVACQUA, Andrew, J.; 23 Caleb Brewster Road, East Setauket, Nu 11733 (US). (74) Agents: FLINTOFT, Gerald, J. et al.; Pennie & Edmonds, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: SUNSCREENS CONTAINING PLANT EXTRACTS (57) Abstract Improved sunscreen compositions and their methods of manufacture are provided. The sunscreen compositions include extracts of cereal plants and an optional sunscreen blocking agent. The compositions optionally also may include dihydroxycinnamic derivatives.		

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SUNSCREENS CONTAINING PLANT EXTRACTS**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The invention relates to sunscreen compositions.

- 5 More particularly, the invention relates to sunscreen compositions that employ extracts of cereal plants such as oats.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 Excessive exposure of human skin to either the rays of the sun or to sun lamps which emit ultraviolet radiation similar to natural sunlight can result in sunburn or erythema solars as the condition is medically defined.

- 15 In order to substantially reduce or prevent sunburn, various sunscreen compositions have been proposed which contain sunscreen agents which scatter the sunlight, or which absorb the ultraviolet portion of the sun's radiant energy, i.e., energy radiation
20 equivalent to about 2800 to about 4000 angstrom units.

- For topical application, sunscreen compositions must be non-toxic and non-irritating to the skin, and capable of application to the skin as a uniform continuous film. In addition, the active sunscreensing
25 agents in the sunscreen compositions must be chemically stable. In particular, the sunscreensing agents must be resistant to chemical and photodegradation when on the skin, as well as resistant to absorption through the skin.

- 30 A wide variety of sunscreen preparations are available. Sunscreens which have both functional and aesthetic characteristics, however, are nevertheless sought. Typically, the sunscreen preparations of the art have been chemically-based compositions that
35 employ synthetic materials such as para-aminobenzoic

acid (PABA) derivatives as the sunscreen agent. Although the chemically-based sunscreen compositions of the art have been effective in reducing sunburn, many users suffer allergic reactions to these
5 products. Also, uncertainty exists over the effects of long term exposure of the skin to chemically-based sunscreen compositions.

A need therefore exists for sunscreen formulations that employ a minimum of synthetic
10 chemical ingredients but yet provide effective protection against ultraviolet light absorption.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Improved sunscreen compositions and their methods
15 of manufacture are provided. The sunscreen compositions include extracts of cereal plants, and a vehicle for enabling the mixture to be applied to skin. The sunscreen compositions can further include sunscreen blocking agents such as TiO_2 . The
20 compositions further may include dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives such as ferulic acid and ethyl ferulate.

The present invention involves the discovery that extracts of cereal plants such as oat plants
25 advantageously can be incorporated into sunscreen formulations to provide sunscreen compositions. In accordance with the invention, aqueous extracts of cereal plants, or hydroalcoholic extracts of cereal plants, such as aqueous ethanol cereal extracts,
30 aqueous methanol cereal extracts, and the like, are employed with a vehicle to provide sunscreen compositions. These compositions further can be combined with well known sunscreen agents such as TiO_2 to provide compositions with an SPF that is
35 surprisingly larger than the SPF provided by

compositions which employ only a sunscreen agent. Useful extracts may be obtained from cereal plants such as oats, corn, wheat, barley, rye, rice, and mixtures thereof. Useful vehicles may include any of
5 water, water-based liquids, oils, gels, emulsions, dispersions, or mixtures thereof, especially water. The sunscreen compositions may be employed in a variety of cosmetic formulations such as creams, gels, powders, lotions, and the like.

10

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The sunscreen compositions of the invention are produced by combining extracts of cereal plants and a vehicle for enabling the sunscreen composition to be
15 applied to the skin. Useful cereal plant extracts such as those of oats, corn, wheat, barley, rye, rice, and mixtures thereof, especially those containing oats, may be employed. These cereal plant extracts may include, but are not limited to, water-soluble
20 extracts such as those of water, water-alcohol mixtures, glycols, water-glycol mixtures and the like, hydroalcoholic extracts such as water-ethanol extracts and the like, most especially oat water-ethanol extracts; oil extracts such as those of mineral oil,
25 silicones, and the like; alcohol-soluble extracts such as those of ethanol, methanol, propanol, and the like, especially ethanol. Sunscreen agents which may be employed in the invention include but are not limited to well known sunscreen agents such as aminobenzoic
30 acid, cinoxate, diethanolamine p-methoxycinnamate, digalloyl trioleate, dioxybenzone, ethyl 4-[bis(hydroxypropyl)] aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl salicylate, glyceryl
35 aminobenzoate, homosalate, lawsone with

dihydroxyacetone, menthyl anthranilate, oxybenzone, padimate A, padimate O, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, red petrolatum, sulisobenzone, titanium dioxide, triethanolamine salicylate, preferably
5 titanium dioxide.

Cereal plant extracts for use in the invention generally can be made by treating portions of cereal plants such as oats with extraction agents by methods known in the art to provide corresponding extracts
10 thereof. See F.M. Webster, Oats: Chemistry and Technology, 1986. Useful extraction agents generally may include water, mineral oil, hydrocarbons, silicones, fatty acids, fatty acid derivatives, waxes, and mixtures thereof, especially water and an
15 aliphatic alcohol, most preferably water and ethanol. Hydrophobic extraction agents as well as hydrophilic extraction agents also may be employed. Useful hydrophobic extraction agents may include fatty acids such as myristic acid and the like; esters such as
20 isopropyl myristate and the like; diesters such as diisopropyl adipate and the like; triesters such as caprylic/capric triglyceride and the like; hydrocarbons such as isododecane, petrolatum and the like; waxes such as beeswax and the like; silicones
25 such as cyclomethicone, dimethicone, and derivatives thereof such as dimethicone copolyol.

Hydrophilic extraction agents which may be employed include water, lower molecular weight aliphatic alcohols such as ethanol, methanol, propanol
30 and the like; diols such as propylene glycol, butylene glycol and the like; polyols such as glycerine and the like; polyol-derived materials such as polyoxyethylene (7) glyceryl triacetate; and polymers of ethylene oxide such as polyethylene glycol 200.

Useful extraction agents also may include volatile liquids. Such liquids are in the liquid state at room temperature (above 22°C) and evaporate completely from the skin within thirty minutes after application. Volatile liquid vehicles that may be employed as extraction agents include but are not limited to trichlorofluoromethane, isopropanol and C₁₀-C₁₆ isoparaffins, C₁₂-C₁₄ isoparaffins, and volatile silicones. The amount of volatile liquid vehicles readily may be determined by the art skilled. Other extraction agents will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Preferably in the present invention, the plant extract is derived by washing plant material in the form of ground or groats of cereal plants in a solution of chloroform and methanol. The plant material is separated from the solution, dried, and treated with a 1:1 mixture of water and ethanol to provide a water-ethanol composition containing the plant extract and undissolved plant material. The water-ethanol composition containing the extract then is separated from the plant material. The resulting mixture is concentrated, preferably under reduced pressure, and taken to dryness to provide a residue. The residue is washed with absolute ethanol or 99% ethanol, and filtered to provide the plant extract. The plant extract then is dried. The foregoing procedure may be applied to a variety of cereal plants such as oats, corn, wheat, barley, rye, rice, and mixtures thereof to yield extracts. Water extracts of oats, water-ethanol extracts of oats, and ethanol extracts of oats, however, are preferred.

The extract of the cereal plant may be used in the sunscreens of the invention in the form in which it initially is derived. Alternatively, the extract

may be concentrated to remove a portion or substantially all of its liquid content. For example, the extract may be concentrated under reduced pressure via well known equipment such as a rotary evaporator, 5 flash evaporator, rising film evaporator, thin film evaporator, or contherm evaporator to provide a liquid concentrate which can be blended with a vehicle. Alternatively, the concentrate thoroughly can be dried using well known equipment such as a rotary 10 evaporator, spray dryer, or freeze dryer to yield a powder which can be blended with a vehicle.

The vehicle employed in the sunscreen compositions may be any suitable material such as gases, water, water-based solutions, lotion, 15 dispersion, emulsion, oil, oil-based solutions, gel or powder. The amount of vehicle in the sunscreen composition readily can be determined by those skilled in the art, depending on composition.

Gels useful as vehicles for the sunscreen 20 compositions of the invention conveniently can be produced by mixing an oil with an organoclay. The resulting gel may be combined with a desired amount of the sunscreen agents and cereal plant extracts according to the SPF desired. The specific amount of 25 sunscreen agent and cereal plant extract for providing a desired SPF readily can be determined by those skilled in the art.

Hydrophobic vehicles as well as hydrophilic vehicles may be employed in the sunscreen compositions 30 of the invention. Useful hydrophobic vehicles may include fatty acids such as myristic acid, stearic acid and the like; fatty alcohols such as cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and the like; esters such as isopropyl myristate; diesters such as diisopropyl 35 adipate; triesters such as caprylic/capric

triglycerides; hydrocarbons such as isododecane and petrolatum; waxes such as beeswax; silicones such as cyclomethicone and dimethicone, and derivatives thereof such as dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof.

Hydrophilic vehicles which may be used in the sunscreen compositions of the invention include water, lower molecular weight aliphatic alcohols such as ethanol, methanol and propanol; diols such as propylene glycol and butylene glycol; polyols such as glycerine; polyol-derived materials such as polyoxyethylene(7) glyceryl triacetate; and polymers of ethylene oxide such as polyethylene glycol 200, and mixtures thereof.

Useful vehicles also may include volatile liquids. Such liquids are in the liquid state at room temperature (about 22°C) and evaporate completely from the skin within thirty minutes after application. Volatile liquid vehicles that may be employed include but are not limited to trichlorofluoromethane, isopropanol and C₁₀-C₁₆ isoparaffins, C₁₂-C₁₄ isoparaffins, and volatile silicones. The amount of volatile liquid vehicles readily may be determined by the art skilled.

The sunscreen compositions further may include a preservation agent such as an anti-microbial agent to inhibit growth, reproduction or activity of contaminating organisms that may be present in the composition. Other additives which may be combined with the sunscreen compositions include moisturizers, humectants, emollients, emulsifiers, thickeners, stabilizers, fragrances, colorants, skin treatment materials such as vitamin E, and the like.

As indicated, the sunscreen compositions of the invention are made by formulating a composition

incorporating cereal plant extracts, optionally one or more sunscreen agents, and a vehicle. Preferably, oat extracts, most preferably aqueous oat extracts, ethanol oat extracts, and aqueous oat ethanol
5 extracts, are employed. The oat extracts may be used in sunscreen formulations in amounts of from 0.1 to 50% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 15%, more preferably 0.5 to 5%, most preferably 2%. The specific amounts of sunscreen agent employed with the extract to
10 achieve a desired SPF readily can be determined by those skilled in the art.

Dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives such as ferulic acid and ferulic acid esters, particularly ethyl ferulate, may be included in the sunscreen
15 compositions of the invention. The dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives may be present in amounts of 0.05-25% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 10%, most preferably 0.5 to 5%. Ferulic acid and ethyl ferulate may be purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co., and ICN
20 Biomedicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

The sunscreen compositions conveniently may be provided in a variety of forms, such as liquids, creams, and sprays. Useful sprays may include any conventional hydrocarbon propellant. The propellant
25 typically may be present in an amount within the range of 5 to 15% by weight of the total composition. Hydrocarbon propellants may include a mixture of isobutane and propane. Other mixtures of hydrocarbon propellants which may be employed include butane,
30 propane, and dimethyl ether.

The sunscreen compositions of the invention also may be combined with cosmetic preparations, such as skin lotions, cold creams, lipsticks, and the like which when applied to the skin are directly exposed to
35 ultraviolet ("UV") light. Methods of formulating

cosmetic preparations are known. The sunscreens of the invention, when combined with moisturizing creams, lotions and the like, therefore, may be used to provide protection from UV light absorption as well as to impart a soft, smooth residual feel to the skin.

The SPF of the sunscreen formulations of the invention is evaluated by the in vivo method as described in the Federal Register, 43(166), pp38206-38269, Friday, August 25, 1978, Part II (full title: Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Admin. - "Sunscreen Products for Over-The-Counter Human Drugs, Proposed Safety, Effective and Labeling Conditions").

15

EXAMPLE 1

Master Batch (1) is formulated by combining the components thereof at room temperature with a Silverson-type homogenizing mixer. Master Batch (1) then is heated to 80°C while mixing with a Lightnin™ propeller mixer. Master Batch (2) likewise is formed by combining the ingredients thereof at 78°C and mixing with a Lightnin™ propeller mixer. Master batches (1) and (2) then are combined and mixed with a Silverson-type homogenizing mixer, mixed for 5 minutes, and cooled to 32°C to provide a first blend. Master batch (3) is formed by mixing the components thereof with a Lightnin™ propeller mixer at room temperature, and the resulting mixture is added to the first blend to provide a second blend that is cooled to 30°C. Master batch (4), formed by mixing the components thereof in a Lightnin™ propeller mixer at room temperature, then is added to the second blend. The compositions of master batches (1)-(4) are given in Tables 1-4, respectively.

35

TABLE 1

COMPONENT	PERCENT
Hetester PHA ¹	10.00
5 Finsolv TN ²	10.00
SAT-UFTR TiO ₂ ³	7.00

¹From Bernel Chemical Co.

²From FineTex Chemical

³From U.S. Cosmetics Co.

10

TABLE 2

COMPONENT	PERCENT
Deionized water	59.65
15 Veegum R ⁴	0.70
Keltrol F ⁵	0.30
Methylparaben ⁶	0.15

⁴From R.T. Vanderbilt Co.

20 ⁵From Kelco Chemical Co.

⁶From Nipa Chemical Co., Japan

TABLE 3

COMPONENT	PERCENT
25 Deionized water	2.00
Germall 115 ⁷	0.20

⁷From Sutton Laboratories

30

TABLE 4

COMPONENT	PERCENT
Deionized Water	8.00
35 Water-ethanol Oat Extract	2.00

The resulting composition is given in Table 5.
The SPF, as measured by the in vivo method, is 9.0.

TABLE 5

5		INGREDIENT	PERCENT
		Hetester PHA	10.00
		Finsolv TN	10.00
		SAT-UFTR TiO ₂	7.00
10		Deionized Water	61.65
		Veegum R	0.70
		Keltrol F	0.30
		Methylparaben	0.15
15		Deionized Water	8.00
		Water-ethanol Oat Extract	2.00
		Germall 115	0.20

EXAMPLE 2

20 The procedure of Example 1 is followed except that SAT-UFTR TiO₂ is not included in master batch (1) and the amount of deionized water in master batch (2) is increased by 7%.

EXAMPLE 3

25 A control example is prepared by the procedure of Example 1 except that the water ethanol oat extract is not included in master batch (4) and the amount of deionized water in batch (2) is increased by 2%. The SPF of the composition, as measured by the in vivo
30 method, is 5.0.

EXAMPLE 4

Following the procedure of Example 1, a composition including ethyl ferulate in combination with the water ethanol oat extract is prepared by
35 including 3% ethyl ferulate in master batch (1) and

reducing the amount of deionized water in master batch (2) by three percent.

EXAMPLE 5

Following the procedure of Example 2, a composition including ethyl ferulate is provided by including 4% ethyl ferulate in master batch (1) and reducing the amount of deionized water in master batch (2) by 4%.

As mentioned, the sunscreen compositions of the invention conveniently may be employed in cosmetic preparations. Examples of cosmetic preparations are provided below, where weight percents are based on the total weight of the composition.

EXAMPLE 6

A cosmetic preparation in the form of a lipstick which employs the sunscreens of the invention is provided. The lipstick is produced by combining the compositions of Phase 1 and Phase 2 given below where weight percents are based on the total weight of the composition:

	<u>Phase 1</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	D&C Red No.7 ¹	3.0
	Castor Oil ²	10.0
	<u>Phase 2</u>	
	Candelilla Wax ³	12.0
25	Carnauba Wax ³	10.0
	Beeswax ³	10.0
	Lantrol 1674 ⁴	20.7
	Crodamol BS ⁵	14.0
	Castor Oil ²	10.0
	Propylparaben ⁶	0.3
	Ethanol Oat Extract	5.0
30	Ethyl Ferulate ⁷	5.0

¹Warner-Jenkinson Co.

²CasChem

³Frank B. Ross

⁴Henkel Corp.

⁵Croda Surfactants Ltd

⁶Nipa Chemical Co., Japan

35 ⁷Aldrich Chemical Co.

Phase 1 ingredients are ground on a Ross three roller mill until smooth. The resulting material is combined with phase 2 ingredients using a Lightnin™ stirrer, heated to 80°C, poured into a mold, and cooled to room temperature.

EXAMPLE 7

A cosmetic formulation in the form of a eye treatment gel employing the sunscreens of the invention is provided. The eye treatment gel is produced by combining Phases 1,2, and 3 given below:

	<u>Phase 1</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	Carbopol 940 ¹	1.25
	Deionized water	61.95
15	Methylparaben ²	0.30
	Triethanolamine ⁴	1.00
	<u>Phase 2</u>	
	Lubragel MS ³	30.00
	<u>Phase 3</u>	
	Aqueous oat extract	0.50
20	Deionized water	5.00

¹B.F. Goodrich

²Nipa Chemical Co., Japan

³Guardian Chemical Co.

⁴BASF Co.

Phase 1 is prepared by combining the components thereof with a Lightnin™ mixer, and heating to 70°C. The resulting mixture is cooled to 50°C, at which time Phase 2 is added and the resulting composition is mixed with a Lightnin™ mixer. This composition is further cooled to 30°C at which time Phase 3 is added, and the resulting mixture is mixed with the Lightnin™ mixer and cooled to room temperature.

EXAMPLE 8

A cosmetic formulation in the form of a sun protection cream that employs the sunscreens of the

invention is provided. The sun protection cream is produced by combining Phases 1,2, and 3 given below:

	<u>Phase 1</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
5	Arlacel 165 ¹	5.0
	Parsol MCX ²	5.0
	Robane ³	16.25
	Propylparaben ⁴	0.15
	<u>Phase 2</u>	
	Deionized Water	51.05
	Tween 20 ¹	0.50
10	Veegum Regular ⁵	1.75
	Methylparaben ⁴	0.30
	<u>Phase 3</u>	
	Water Ethanol Oat Extract	5.0
	Deionized water	15.0

- 15 ¹ICI Americas Inc.
²Givaudan Corp.
³Robeco Chemicals Inc.
⁴Nipa Chemical Co., Japan
⁵R.T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.

20 Phase 1 ingredients are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer while heated to 78°C. Phase 2 ingredients are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer while heated to 75°C. Phases 1 and 2 are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer, and cooled to 30°C to provide a blend. Phase 3 then
 25 is combined with the blend with the Lightnin™ mixer.

EXAMPLE 9

A cosmetic formulation in the form of a moisturizing cream that employs the sunscreens of the invention is provided. The moisturizing cream is produced by combining the compositions of Phases 1-3
 30 given below:

	<u>Phase 1</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	Promulgen D ¹	3.00
	Petrolatum ²	5.00
	Stearic Acid ³	4.00
	Trivent OC-16 ⁴	23.00
35	Propylparaben ⁵	0.15

Phase 2

Deionized Water	53.40
Carbopol 934 ⁶	0.40
Methylparaben ⁵	0.30
Triethanolamine ⁷	0.75

5

Phase 3

Water Ethanol Oat Extract	1.50
Deionized Water	8.50

¹Amerchol Corp.²Penreco³Henkel Corp.10 ⁴Trivent Chemical Company Inc.⁵Nipa Chemical Co. Japan⁶B.F. Goodrich Co.⁷BASF Corp.

Phase 1 ingredients are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer while heated to 72°C. Phase 2 ingredients are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer while heated to 72°C. Phases 1 and 2 are combined with a Lightnin™ mixer and cooled to 30°C to provide a blend. Phase 3 then is added to the blend and further mixed with a Lightnin™ mixer and cooled to room temperature to produce the sun protection cream.

Other useful cosmetic compositions which may be prepared and which incorporate the sunscreen agents of this invention include skin cleansers, tonics, moisturizers, sun care preparations, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, lip treatment preparations, color cosmetics, eye area treatment preparations, mascaras and nail treatment preparations.

While the present invention has been set forth in terms of specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that numerous variations are now enabled to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the invention is to be broadly construed and limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

What is Claimed:

1. A sunscreen composition comprising a cereal plant extract and a vehicle for enabling said composition to be applied to skin.
- 5 2. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 further comprising a sunscreen agent.
3. The sunscreen composition of claim 2 wherein said vehicle is at least one of either water, gases, water-based liquids, oils, gels, emulsions,
10 dispersions, or mixtures thereof.
4. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said vehicle is water, glycols, alcohols, or mixtures thereof.
5. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein
15 said vehicle is any one of either myristic acid, stearic acid, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isopropyl myristate, diisopropyl adipate, caprylic/capric triglyceride, isododecane, petrolatum, beeswax, cyclomethicone, dimethicone, and dimethicone
20 copolyol.
6. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said vehicle is any one of either water, ethanol, methanol, propanol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerine, polyoxyethylene (7) glyceryl triacetate,
25 polyethylene glycol 200.
7. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said vehicle is any one of either trichlorofluoromethane, isopropanol, C₁₀-C₁₆ isoparaffins, and C₁₂-C₁₄ isoparaffins.
- 30 8. The sunscreen composition of claim 2 wherein said cereal plants are selected from the group of corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, rice, and mixtures thereof.
9. The sunscreen composition of claim 4 wherein
35 said cereal plant is oats.

10. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said cereal plant extract is any one of either myristic acid, stearic acid, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isopropyl myristate, diisopropyl adipate, 5 caprylic/capric triglyceride, isododecane, petrolatum, beeswax, cyclomethicone, dimethicone, and dimethicone copolyol.

11. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said cereal plant extract is any one of either water, 10 ethanol, methanol, propanol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerine, polyoxyethylene (7) glyceryl triacetate, polyethylene glycol 200.

12. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 wherein said cereal plant extract is any one of either 15 trichlorofluoromethane, isopropanol, C₁₀-C₁₆ isoparaffins, and C₁₂-C₁₄ isoparaffins.

13. The sunscreen composition of claim 6 wherein said extract is water ethanol oat extract.

14. The sunscreen composition of claim 1 further 20 including a dihydroxycinnamic acid derivative.

15. The sunscreen composition of claim 11 wherein said sunscreen agent is titanium dioxide.

16. The sunscreen composition of claim 14 wherein the derivative is ferulic acid.

25 17. The sunscreen composition of claim 14 wherein the derivative is ethyl ferulate.

18. A cosmetic preparation comprising the sunscreen composition of claim 1.

30 19. A cosmetic preparation comprising the sunscreen composition of claim 13.

20. The cosmetic preparation of claim 16 wherein said preparation is any one of either lipsticks, eye gels, moisturizing creams, sun protection creams, skin cleansers, tonics, moisturizers, sun care 35 preparations, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair

sprays, lipsticks, lip treatment preparations, color cosmetics, eye area treatment preparations, mascaras and nail treatment preparations.

21. The cosmetic preparation of claim 17 wherein
5 said preparation is any one of either lipsticks, eye
gels, moisturizing creams, and sun protection creams,
skin cleansers, tonics, moisturizers, sun care
preparations, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair
10 sprays, lipsticks, lip treatment preparations, color
cosmetics, eye area treatment preparations, mascaras
and nail treatment preparations.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US94/02135

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : A61K 7/00, 7/04, 7/06, 7/021, 7/42, 7/48, 7/50, 35/78

US CL : 424/047, 059, 061, 063, 070, 195.1; 514/846, 847

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/047, 059, 061, 063, 070, 195.1; 514/846, 847

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS ONLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol 113(18), issued 1990, Klosa, "Rice oil for protection of skin from aging, folding, and detergents", see Abstr. NO. 158451J, DE 3938284 (22.3.90).	1-21
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 94(6), issued 1980, Loo, "Rice bran oil as suncreening agent," see Abstr. No. 36122w, CA 1085302 (9.9.80).	1-21
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol 86(18), issued 1976, 122w, "Composition for protection against sunburn," see Abstr. 127106y, NL 7505930 (23.11.76).	1-21
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol 113(18), issued 1985, Audy-Rowland, "Cosmetice suntanning composition from natural annatto;...extraction methods," see Abstr. 146987u, FR 2555447 (31.5.85).	1-21



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer DALE R. ORE Telephone No. (703) 308-1235

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US94/02135

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP, A, 49-013 972 (BOSO YUSHI KK) 04 April 1974, see Derwent Abstract No. 74-31970.	1-21
X	WO, A, 88/04,176 (RUDOV) 16 June 1988, see Derwent Abstract No. 88-175349.	1-21